



# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

**STRIKING EXPERIMENTS**  
AT THE REQUEST OF THE  
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The remarkable feeding experi-  
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of Physiology, Trinity College,  
Dublin, at the request of the  
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Ireland, prove that  
**BOVRIL**  
when added to a fixed diet, has  
a body-building effect equal to  
from 10 to 20 times the weight  
of the Bovril taken.  
DETAILS OF THESE EXPERIMENTS CAN BE HAD UPON  
APPLICATION.

No. 16,633 號三十三百六千六萬壹第 日四十二月六潤年三統宣 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18TH, 1911. 五拜禮 號八十月八年一十百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

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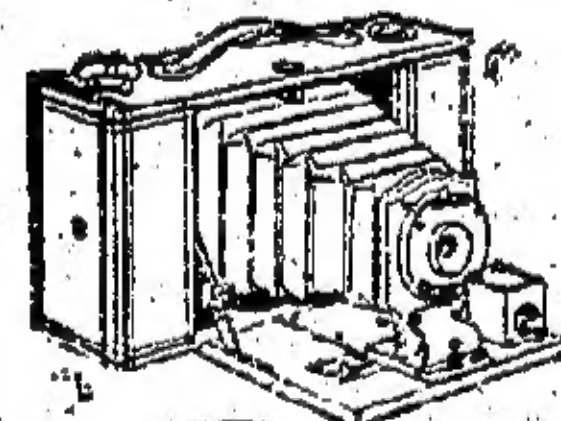
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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. [1040]

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[a31]

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Hongkong.  
Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [a32]

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[a773]

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Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [408]

### SIEN TING

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [478]



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**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1911.

This situation developed in Japan's foreign  
policy by reason of the conclusion of the  
revised Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an  
interesting one, more especially when it is  
taken in conjunction with the conditions  
prevailing before the treaty was revised. As  
is now known, Japan has taken exception to  
a clause in the contract of the Chinese  
Currency Loan, the particular clause which  
meets with Japan's displeasure being the  
one which provides that in the event of any  
further loan being required the capitalists  
interested in the original loan shall have  
prior rights over those of any other country.  
This Japan holds, perhaps rightly, as giving  
those capitalists a monopoly, which, as the  
greater part of the loan is to be spent in the  
development of Manchuria, she fears may  
lead to the undermining of her influence in  
those provinces. The matter is complicated  
by the fact that the loan is entirely a private  
one, in which the four Powers, of which the  
capitalists are nationals, have taken no  
official part. Nevertheless, in lieu of any  
other possible procedure, Japan has brought  
the matter officially before the Government  
of the United States, while Russia, which as  
another Power directly concerned is acting  
jointly in the matter, has approached Ger-  
many. The other two Powers concerned in  
the loan—Great Britain and France—being  
allies of Japan and Russia, respectively, have  
not yet been approached, it being evidently  
thought that they will raise no objection to  
any arrangements acceptable to the others.  
The Japanese negotiations with the United

States on this matter have become inextricably  
associated in the popular mind with  
the effects of the revision of the Anglo-  
Japanese Alliance, and—perhaps, not alto-  
gether wrongly—it is suggested that Japan,  
even if unwillingly, will be drawn into the  
general scheme of arbitration treaties devised  
by President Taft. As has been astutely  
pointed out: Japan cannot very well ask the  
United States to again pledge herself to  
abstain from everything of an aggressive or  
politically ambitious nature in Manchuria,  
since this would cast doubt on the United  
States' former numerous assertions as to the  
policy of the open door and equal oppor-  
tunity in China. Yet the protest against  
the clause in the loan contract is primarily  
founded on a fear of United States' aggres-  
sion, and it will task all Japan's diplomatic  
ingenuity to show this is not the case.  
We thus have the curious position of the  
United States being removed outside  
the scope of the Anglo-Japanese  
Alliance by the recent revision, and yet  
remaining Japan's foremost and most dread-  
ed competitor in that part of China where  
she holds most sway. Japan's weakness is  
a financial weakness, and she feels naturally  
that, opposed to a wealthy country like the  
United States, she stands in an inferior  
position. Any loans she makes to China  
she can only do by going abroad to find the  
money, so that the loans are endorsed from  
the outset as merely of a political character.  
The United States loans, on the other hand,  
are of a bona-fide commercial character, in  
fact which adds, rather than detracts from,  
their political value. Now this situation is  
to be met in troubling Japanese publicists,  
and many suggestions have been made, all  
tending towards some rapprochement with  
the United States. There is a general idea  
that Japan is averse to forming arbitration  
treaties, founded on her alleged soreness  
over the decisions given against her in  
matters she has referred to arbitration.  
This hardly seems possible. Japan's worst  
experience of arbitration was in the Hous-  
e. Tax question, where her claim to impose  
taxes on property held under perpetual  
lease was disallowed. This was really such  
a trivial question, however, involving, as  
it did, only a matter of a few thousand  
yen, it is impossible to believe that the  
Japanese Government should have taken it  
so seriously to heart as to actually think  
it a ground for rejecting all arbitration in  
future. The spirit of the age is in the  
direction of arbitration, and Japan cannot  
afford to fall behind the times. There is,  
however, a further question, and that is, how  
far an arbitration treaty with the United  
States would meet Japan's needs. What  
Japan really wants from the United States  
is an acknowledgment of her paramount  
influence in South Manchuria, but this  
there is not the remotest hope of her  
obtaining. At the most some such  
vague clause as that appearing in the  
revised Anglo-Japanese Alliance, whereby  
Japan's interests in Eastern Asia are re-  
cognised, might be expected. But this could  
not appear in an arbitration treaty, which,  
while binding Japan to settle all disputes  
in a peaceful manner, would still leave the  
door open for financial operations in Man-  
churia. An alliance by which each side  
bound itself to recognise the territorial  
rights of the other in the Pacific and in  
East Asia would, indeed, meet the case, but  
if Japan objects to arbitration the United  
States has a still stronger objection to "en-  
tangling foreign alliances." The United  
States being excluded from the scope of the  
Anglo-Japanese Alliance, however, it is gen-  
erally felt that Japan must do something to  
arrive at an *entente* with that country, and  
it will be interesting to see how Japan works  
out the problem. It has been asserted that  
the danger of friction between the two  
countries was as great before the revision of  
the Anglo-Japanese Alliance as it is now,  
but this is only true in a way. Japan then  
had the support of Great Britain, which, if  
only as a moral support, gave her confidence  
in dealing with foreign Powers. To-day she  
has the support only in so far as European  
countries are concerned, and the danger of  
friction in that direction has been reduced  
to a minimum. It is from the United States  
that she now fears the greatest competition,  
and while her relations with the Government  
remain perfectly friendly, recent history  
shows that there are many directions in  
which friction may arise.

The plague return yesterday, was again  
inscribed "nil."  
We regret to learn that Mr. E. Jones Hughes  
is lying seriously ill at the Peak Hospital.  
During the last few days numerous gas burners  
have been stolen from MacDonnell Road and  
the Peak.  
The case in which Mr. Wood fined the master  
of a lighter belonging to the Wharf and  
Godown Co. \$100 for having a fire on board his  
boat while carrying dangerous goods was re-  
opened at the Magistracy yesterday, and his  
Worship cancelled the fine.

The *Telemachus*, which arrived from Saigon  
on Wednesday, brought 91 deportees from  
Saigon. Another 23 arrived from Singapore  
on the same day, by the *Hong Wan I*. They  
were taken over by the police, and will be trans-  
ferred to China as opportunity offers.

The fairly large attendance at Byssack's new  
Circus last night witnessed a performance  
remarkable for its all round excellence. The  
lengthy programme was one of varied and  
pleasing items, all of which won the  
admiration of patrons.

Sir William Church, the eminent physician,  
announced on July 20th at the annual meeting  
of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund that  
"the relationship that cancer bears to the animal  
in which it occurs is an individual one." In  
plain words, that cancer is "not catching," and  
"cancer houses" cannot exist. He mentioned  
that in China the men are very liable to cancer  
of the gullet, but in women the disease is  
unknown, the reason being that the men bolt  
their rice when it is very hot, being served first,  
while the women have to wait, and then the  
rice is cool and non-irritating.

The display given by Ellis' Circus at the  
Skating Rink is well worth seeing. Ajax, the  
wonderful contortionist, gives an unique enter-  
tainment and causes one to wonder at the elas-  
ticity of his body and limbs. Zeno's juggling  
is remarkable for the dexterity with which it is  
performed, while the Australian thoroughbred  
horses are put through a performance which  
their trainer could have only taught them to  
accomplish after considerable and patient labour.  
Then there are clever performances by other  
animals, while mirth is provided by the con-  
tinental clowns Piccolo and Flori. For the full  
list of attractions the reader is referred to the  
advertisement on page 4.

At a time when we are having a deluge daily,  
thoughts revert to the reservoir. The Water  
Return for the 1st August has just been re-  
ceived. On that date there were 595,956,000  
gallons of water in the reservoirs of the island,  
which is about seventy-one million gallons more  
than last year. The consumption during the  
month of August represented 25.1 gallons per  
head per day, as compared with 22.5 last year.  
At the Kowloon reservoir the water stored is  
given as 256,200,000 as compared with 87,553,000  
last year. All the reservoirs were "below over-  
flow" except Tytan intermediate, which was  
level. Since the 1st of August we have  
had more than 35 inches of rain. There can  
be no danger therefore of a water famine, even  
if we get no more rain this year.

## CANTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 16th.

**NOTES ON THE RECENT OUTRAGE.**  
The number of guards and chair coolies who  
were hurt on Sunday was eighteen, and all  
these cases have been placed under the care of  
Dr. Swan at the Pok Chai Hospital. Yesterday  
a deputy went to this institution, and ascertained  
the sum of \$140 among the wounded as com-  
pensation.  
The bombs which did so much damage were  
thrown from a tailor's shop, and after the out-  
rage the proprietor of this shop was arrested.  
He has been able to prove his innocence, as the  
revolutionists entered his shop under the  
pretence of looking at some clothes. He has  
since been released, but before he was liberated  
his fellow-traders in the street drew up a  
petition in his behalf which was sent to the  
authorities.  
It is said that before the attempted murder  
took place the Admiral received several letters  
warning him that the rebels were about to  
assassinate him. It will also perhaps be re-  
membered that before the rising of a few  
months ago the Viceroy also received letters  
warning him of what was about to happen.  
Thus it would appear that the revolutionary  
camp is not wholly free from traitors—a fact  
which must be of some consolation to the  
Government.

**SOLDIER EXECUTED.**  
Yesterday, by order of the military, a corporal  
belonging to one of the regiments stationed  
here was taken to the execution ground and  
there beheaded. By some it was supposed that  
this man had had a hand in the outrage on the  
Admiral, but it transpires that the man had been  
spreading revolutionary doctrine among his  
comrades, and for this crime he was sentenced to  
death.

**POLICE FOR COUNTRY DISTRICTS.**  
In many of the country places no proper police  
exist, the only force for the protection of the  
public being the old fashioned village watchmen  
who are often decrepit and useless and are even  
sometimes in league with bad characters. The  
new Police Taotai has recently sent dispatches  
to all the district Magistrates asking how many  
towns and villages in the respective districts are  
not yet policed. He also invites those  
Magistrates to hold conferences with the local  
gentry for the purpose of raising funds to  
establish police forces in all these places. It is  
also the intention of the Taotai to send a certain  
number of those students who have graduated  
from the Police College to their native  
districts in order that they may take charge of  
police affairs therein.

**MANUFACTURING ARMS.**  
Because of the unsettled state of this province,  
where the depredations of banditti and the fear  
of revolutionists keep the people in a continual  
state of alarm, the Viceroy has ordered that the  
Provincial Arsenal shall cast and fit up two  
machine-guns monthly and that several thousand  
rounds of ammunition for these weapons shall  
also be manufactured. The cost will exceed  
£5,000 monthly, and the Board of War at  
Peking has already granted permission for this  
expenditure.

## TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE STRIKE MOVEMENT.

## DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, August 17th.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr.  
Churchill announced a fresh difficulty in  
the London dock strike, owing to the men  
insisting that only union hands shall be  
taken on at Albert Dock. He emphasised  
the violence of the mob at Liverpool, and  
stated that the soldiers were compelled to  
fire. He said that business at Manchester  
was at a standstill. Two battalions of  
infantry and a regiment of cavalry were in  
readiness in case of trouble.

**LATER.**  
Mr. Lansbury and other Labour M.P.'s  
denounced the brutality of using soldiers.  
(Opposition protests.) He suggested that  
the soldiers should have fired at the legs of  
the people, and proceeded to criticise the  
action of the troops.

Mr. Churchill refused to comment on  
what had been done in circumstances of  
great difficulty. (Cheers.)  
Mr. Lansbury concluded by shouting at  
the Opposition, "You set of bloodthirsty  
cowards."

Mr. Lloyd George announced that the  
Government was dealing with the whole  
question with a view to preventing the  
shortening of the industrial warfare.  
Mr. Austen Chamberlain said the  
Opposition would give the Government  
every support in carrying out the law.

**LATER.**  
Mr. Ramsey MacDonald severely criticised  
Mr. Churchill's attitude. The conduct of  
the police, he said, made one's blood boil.  
If it were true that an officer shot a man  
through the head, he should be tried for  
murder. (Labourite cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated anything  
which would make the task of Mr. Buxton  
and Mr. Churchill more difficult.

Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the railway  
trouble and laid emphasis on the fact that  
only giving twenty-four hours' notice was a  
mistake, because it made negotiation im-  
possible. Consequently, he appealed to the  
members of the Board of Trade not to  
go on to go on their threat till the  
machinery of the Board of Trade could  
come into operation, otherwise they would  
alienate public sympathy. He concluded  
by stating that the Government must at  
all cost protect the railways and the food  
supply.

## HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT.

**LATER.**

The railway situation, which was most  
gloomy yesterday evening owing to the im-  
pression that the companies would refuse to  
meet the men's demands, brightened some-  
what late last night on the announcement  
that the heads of the Railway Unions had  
accepted Mr. Buxton's invitation to come to  
London to-day and confer.

It is inferred from this that the strike  
will, in any case, be postponed.  
Moreover Mr. Lloyd George, at the close  
of the sitting of the House of Commons,  
said he was hopeful of a settlement of a  
situation which was serious, but not alarm-  
ing.

**LATER.**  
The executive of the railway men has  
resolved not to settle the present dispute  
unless the lockout at Liverpool and else-  
where was removed, and all the men were  
reinstated.

The cruiser *Warrington* has arrived at Liver-  
pool, and two more warships are expected.

## MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

The War Office have taken the greatest  
precautions to ensure the working of the  
railways in the event of a strike. Every  
military station has been warned to have  
its men mobilised, and 25,000 soldiers at  
Aldershot are ready to go to London to  
be stationed along the lines to the south  
and north.

The trains will be worked with flags by  
signallers.

The Foot Guards from Pirbright have  
been ordered to come to London. It is  
stated that they will be used to protect  
public buildings and the Royal palaces.

The Gordons have left Colchester and are  
proceeding to Sheffield, and the West  
Yorkshire Regiment and the Fourth  
Hussars are following.

## THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE.

The manager of the Midland Railway in  
a statement says that the Government  
having assured them of ample protection the  
Companies were prepared to give effective  
though restricted strike service.

In the House of Commons Mr. Church-  
ill, speaking again, said the Government  
would not shrink from the duty of prevent-  
ing a catastrophe overwhelming the  
people through the break-down of the  
machinery whereby they live.

## THE RAILWAY MEN'S GRIEVANCE.

**LATER.**  
It seems that the railway employees  
complain that the Companies misinterpret  
the decisions of the Conciliation Boards  
and demand that they be amended or  
mended, and that the Companies recognise  
the Trade Unions. The Companies retort  
that the 1907 agreement stipulated that  
there should be no strike till 1914. The  
Labourites claim that all the railway  
employees want to strike, the non-unionists  
being as keen as the unionists.

Mr. Asquith, of the Board of  
Trade, was interrogated after the  
Board of Trade conferences regard-  
ing the statement that a strike was  
imminent. He laughingly replied that he  
had heard many rumours, one of which was  
that the Germans had a hand in the matter.  
These suggestions making for unrest were  
due to the prolonged heat inflaming tem-  
pers and creating a desire for a holiday.

BUSINESS DISLOCATED AT  
MANCHESTER.

At Manchester the strike is rapidly be-  
coming worse. Business is utterly dis-  
located. The railway stations are closed and  
the train service is suspended. On the other  
hand signs of improvement are noted at  
London Docks.

The Cabinet has considered the labour  
position, and afterwards the railway  
managers and men's leaders had prolonged  
separate meetings. The Board of Trade will  
have another meeting to-night. Already  
the Midland Railway has suspended book-  
ings for Manchester, and other services are  
being cancelled. All the railway lines are  
preparing for emergencies.

## SITUATION AT LIVERPOOL.

**OFFICIAL REPORT.**

The official report shows that the Hussars  
while escorting five prison vans containing  
ninety prisoners on August 15th were  
surrounded by a ferocious mob armed with  
bricks, bottles and iron bars. The Hussars  
fired blank cartridge without effect and then  
six shots with ball. Eye-witnesses state that  
the crowd was madly hysterical, and the  
reading of the Riot Act left the people  
perfectly unmoved and uncontrollable till  
ball was fired. Then there were awful  
shrieks.

The police cleared a passage through the  
mob. One of the rioters was killed when  
attacking the Scots Greys with an iron bar.  
The position at Liverpool to-night is grave.  
The mob is in an ugly mood. Prices are  
rising.

## THE ARBITRATION TREATIES.

LONDON, August 17th.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington  
telegraphs that in a report to the Senate  
the Foreign Relations Committee defends  
its action in eliminating the joint com-  
mission clause from the British and French  
arbitration treaties. It characterizes the  
treaties as breeders of war and not of peace,  
and argues that under the treaties any ques-  
tion arising out of the Monroe Doctrine,  
immigration, or territorial integrity might  
be determined without the constitutional  
cooperation of the Senate.

## TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

## THE PARLIAMENTARY PRO-

GRAMME.

LONDON, August 17th.

At a luncheon given at the National  
Liberal Club Mr. Birrell paid a warm tribute  
to Mr. Asquith for leading the party to  
victory on behalf of a free constitution  
based on a system of representative govern-  
ment. He called upon the party to support  
the Government next session to carry Home  
Rule.

Mr. Asquith intended to make a great  
pronouncement of policy at this luncheon,  
but was absent owing to throat trouble.

**LATER.**

It is officially stated that Parliament  
will adjourn on the 18th inst.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF  
SALISBURY.

LONDON, August 17th.

The Right Reverend John Wordsworth,

D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Salisbury since  
1885, is dead.

## STOCK EXCHANGE FAILURES.

LONDON, August 17th.

Three small failures have occurred on the  
Stock Exchange of firms which dealt chiefly  
in American stocks.

(FROM THE MANILA "CARLENEWS.")

AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINT-  
MENTS.

WASHINGTON, August 8th.

Secretary Knox, of the State Department  
to-day announced diplomatic nominations  
to Germany, Italy, and Japan. Ambassador  
John G. A. Leishman is transferred from  
Rome to Berlin to the post relinquished by  
Dr. David Jayme Hill. Ambassador  
Thomas J. O'Brien leaves the Japanese  
Embassy at Tokyo and goes to Italy, and  
Charles Page Bryan is named for the  
Japanese post, Arthur M. Reaume  
appointed Minister to Cuba.

## SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., in their latest  
Pleco Goods Report, referring to certain "woul-  
d-be encouraging remarks" appearing in a  
Manchester paper says: As we have recently  
pointed out, the Japanese competition in the Far  
East Pleco Goods markets is a most serious  
consideration for the Lancashire mill owners,  
as well as the American makers, and both sections  
could well do with the trade that the new rival  
is acquiring year by year in rapidly increasing  
quantities.

It is satisfactory to be able to report that the  
flood season may now be considered over and  
communications will shortly be in full working  
order again, and it is to be hoped that the  
heart-rending stories of death and destruction  
that inventive minds are able to conjure up  
whenever necessary will be found to have been  
very much overdrawn; at the same time it  
must be admitted that there has been a lot of  
suffering and an anxious time for many, also  
that trade has been very much upset by the  
flooded state of the great water courses during  
the past eight or ten weeks.

Within the interval people all over the world  
have been paying much attention to the staple  
which plays an all important part in the Pleco  
Goods Trade. Cotton, the value of which has  
been violently fluctuating and is an altogether  
unknown quantity—the growth appears to be  
unsatisfactory and everything points to a big  
yield, so that the daily rises and falls must be  
due to the operations of speculators, as is usual  
at this time of the year.

THE PAY OF MERCANTILE MARINE  
OFFICERS.

**APPEAL TO THE BOARD OF TRADE.**

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild at  
Liverpool has addressed to the President of the  
Board of Trade a letter appealing for increased  
wages for ship's officers. It is pointed out that  
arising out of the results of the recent strike  
of seamen and firemen, the pay of officers  
holding very responsible and onerous positions  
on board ships is, in many cases, little, if any,  
more than that of the seamen and firemen  
serving under them. While realizing that the  
Board of Trade has no power to regulate the  
pay of officers in the Mercantile Marine, the  
Guild submits that a suggestion or recommen-  
dation on the part of the Board that the position  
of merchant officers in respect to pay and  
other matters might be considered at the present  
time would be advantageous to the interest  
of shipping generally.

## WANTED—A WARRANT.

Chief Ministerial Whip: "I can raise the  
Coronels all right, but I can't answer for the  
Norman blood."  
Prime Minister: "Never mind the 'Norman  
blood'; it's the 'kind hearts' and the 'single  
faith' that I'm worrying about."—*Punch* cartoon.

Three men have been arrested in connection  
with an armed robbery which took place at 112,  
Canton Road, on the 7th instant. They were  
charged before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy  
yesterday and remanded.



## HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held yesterday afternoon at the Council Chamber.

The following were present:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR FREDERICK JOHN DEALTRY LUGARD, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

HIS EXCELLENCY MAJOR-GENERAL C. A. ANDERSON, C.B. (General Officer Commanding Troops).

Hon. Mr. W. D. BARNES (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. A. W. BREWIN, C.M.G. (Registrar-General).

Hon. Captain E. W. LYONS (Captain-Superintendent of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. W. YUK-CHEUNG, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWITT.

Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. H. ROSS.

Hon. Mr. C. MONTAGU EDE.

Mr. C. CLEMENTI (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 52 and 53, and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

FINANCIAL.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the report of the Finance Committee (No. 13), and moved its adoption.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

PAPER.

The Colonial Secretary, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table the "Report on the Blue Book for 1910."

QUESTIONS.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. POLLOCK asked the following questions standing in his name:—

1 Will the Government lay upon the table a printed paper containing a progress diagram, showing the work done on the Typhoon Refuge up to the 30th June, 1911, and will the Government thereafter lay upon the table a similar paper showing the progress made during each successive period of six months?

2 Will the Government explain why the work on the Tsim Sha Tsui Market is proceeding so slowly? When will the Market be ready for use?

3 What information can the Government give to the Council with reference to the prospects of the erection of a Wireless Telegraph Station on an Island of the Pratas Group?

4 What information can the Government give to the Council with reference to the prospects of a Wireless Telegraph Station being established in this Colony? Has the Government of this Colony or have the Home Authorities on behalf of the Government of this Colony entered into any and what engagements with any and what authority, corporation, company or firm with reference to the erection of such station?

The Colonial Secretary replied as follows:

1. The diagram asked for will be prepared and laid on the table at quarterly date and thereafter at the end of each period of six months. It will take the form of a cross-section of the Breakwater, which constitutes the main item of the contract and is responsible for fully 80 per cent. of the cost of the work.

2. The hon. member is requested to repeat the statement at next meeting. Inquiries are in progress.

3. The Chinese Minister of Posts and Communications informed Sir J. Jordan in a letter dated the 24th May last that telegraphic instructions had been sent to complete the purchase of the wireless installation for Pratas Island without delay and to proceed with its erection.

4. His Excellency the Governor will make a statement with regard to this question.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Gentlemen, the question which has been asked by my learned and hon. friend on my left is one the importance of which I recognise very fully myself, and its importance has been recognised by the whole community, as evidenced by the questions which have been asked in this Council from time to time and also by the correspondence which has taken place between the Chamber of Commerce and the Government. I think, therefore, it would be more in consonance with the wishes of the Council if I made a somewhat longer statement than can be contained in the four corners of an answer to the question. On April 20th last a question was asked in this Council, and the Government gave a full reply as it was possible to do at the time. I would like for a moment to remind hon. members what the outline of the answer was. I said, in the first place, that the question at issue comprised two very difficult matters, namely, the installation of a high-power station and the installation of a low-power station. I informed the Council that in consequence of repeated inquiries by myself the Secretary of State said that no definite answer could be given until after the Imperial Conference had finished its sittings in London. The question therefore had to be held in abeyance. As regards the low-power station, I told the Council of the arrangements that had already been made with a

well-known firm, but certain natural difficulties with regard to the installation of a low-power station in the Colony, owing to the geographical configuration, had arisen, and in consequence investigations were proceeding; so that the Secretary of State could not give an answer until a scientific reply had been evolved as to the question of dealing with these difficulties. On April 29th, only a few days later, the Government received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce urging the immediate installation without any delay of a high-power station with a radius of some 1,500 miles. They added that they saw no reason why the concession should not be given to any British subject to construct such an installation if it was not decided to do it in any other way. They also saw no reason why a monopoly in wireless should be given to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The hon. member who represents the Chamber will contradict me if I am wrong.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—That is quite correct. His Excellency—I took the earliest possible opportunity of transmitting that letter, dated 29th April, to the Secretary of State. My dispatch was dated 4th May. I did so with the object of enabling the dispatch to reach London while the sittings of the Imperial Conference were on, as I thought that perhaps the views of the Chamber of Commerce might be useful to the Conference while discussing the question. I also sent a copy of the question and reply asked and made in this Council. I heard nothing further for some time, and on June 23rd, by which time I could presume that the sittings of the Conference were over, I sent a telegram to the Secretary of State asking for further information. To that telegram I received no reply until June 24th, close upon a month. The reply I did receive was that there was not at present in contemplation the establishing of a high-power station, and the Secretary of State hoped shortly to send me definite information with regard to a low-power station. The answer to that telegram I at once sent to the Chamber of Commerce for their views. The Chamber replied that they heard with regret that a high-power station was not in contemplation, and stated that they were pleased to receive news that definite information would soon be sent regarding the low-power station. They hoped that eventually a high-power station would be established, as being more adequate to the needs of the Colony, but they made no further suggestion, and they, like myself, are awaiting a further reply from the Secretary of State to confirm his telegram and give us further information with regard to the low-power station. It is now three weeks since that cable message was received, and I presume that a reply should be due very shortly. Meantime, the day before yesterday, I received the Blue Book containing a full report of the proceedings at the Imperial Conference, and at once turned to the discussion with regard to wireless telegraphy to see what had been said on the subject. Mr. Samuel, the Postmaster-General, speaking on behalf of the Government, laid down certain principles. He said it was desirable that speedy action should be taken to establish a system of long-distance wireless telegraphy. Secondly, he laid down the proposition that there should be a State-owned system, but that each station should be worked by the local administration. In the third place, he suggested that it would not be wise at the outset to establish a system of wireless in every direction simultaneously; that the initial system should be a single one, and should go from the United Kingdom, I think, to Cyprus, and as far as was concerned directly to Aden, Bombay, Singapore, West Australia and on to New Zealand. He suggested that the cost of this system should be equitably divided. A discussion took place regarding the Singapore station. It was said that Singapore was merely a link in the chain, and that it was unfair to that Colony to bear the entire cost, either the original capital cost or the cost of maintenance. It was stated that there would be little local traffic, and the cost should be divided between the Imperial Government and the self-governing dominions in the Australian seas. However, the question of division is not one that immediately concerns us. These proposals apparently were generally concurred in by the members of the Conference. I would like to invite the attention of the Council to the general principles to be derived from the brief summary of the report which I have given. In the first place, His Majesty's Government do not appear to consider that high-power stations are of any very great commercial value. I may, of course, be wrong in my conclusion, but that is the impression left in my mind after reading the "Debate." Mr. Samuel said the "commercial value of crossing the Pacific by a chain of stations would, I am informed, be negligible," while the local traffic at Singapore is regarded as so small that the station will be merely a link. Secondly, it seems that the capital cost and the cost per annum would be very heavy, but I am unable to state what the cost would be exactly. That appeared to be the opinion of the Conference, if one may judge by the long debate which took place as regards the share of one particular station at Singapore.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Could your Excellency give us approximate figures?

HIS EXCELLENCY—There are no approximate figures in the Blue Book.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—That is a very important point.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The cost appears generally, though it is specifically said that it has not yet been worked out. The third point of interest in the debate was that South Africa was entirely excluded from the chain, and the delegate from South Africa stated at the Conference that the Dominion he represented was extremely anxious to be included. He said a

station might be erected at the Victoria Falls, but he was entirely content to await the experiment tried by the first chain of stations before South Africa was included. It appears to me, therefore, that since the representative of the Empire sat in the Imperial Conference and agreed that the various high-power wireless stations must be State-owned, we must accept that as a principle. That would seem to rule out the suggestion by the Chamber of Commerce that a concession should be granted to any private company. Secondly, I presume that we must accept the position that the cost of these stations and their maintenance would be very considerable. I suppose, thirdly, that we must accept the conclusion that so far as a high-power station is concerned this Colony cannot claim to be in a more exceptional position than South Africa, which is apparently willing to remain and see the result of the first experiment. I may add that the Government will be very glad to hear through the Chamber of Commerce or from any other quarter any information which will enable us to gauge what the commercial value of a high-power station will be. I would also ask you to bear in mind, so far as a low-power station is concerned, that events are progressing with what speed experts can make in the matter.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—Can I make a remark in reply?

HIS EXCELLENCY—Yes.

Hon. Mr. HEWITT—I merely wish to say, as your Excellency is aware, that the question has been under consideration by the Chamber of Commerce for some considerable time, and the only reason why we have not made a further move is because we are waiting to get full particulars of the Secretary of State's reply before we criticise the present action of the Government. As soon as those facts are before us, the Chamber of Commerce will immediately reconsider the question.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—May I ask one or two questions, as matters are not quite clear? In the first place, I should like to ask with regard to the low-power station, what is the distance which it will be able to send wireless messages?

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think 250 to 300 miles. I speak under correction.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Another question I should like to ask is this: Are we bound to any particular firm or company at the present moment for the erection of a low-power station, or are our hands free entirely?

HIS EXCELLENCY—I think the Imperial Government have made a contract with a particular company, but I do not think I can divulge any more at the moment.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK—Without the consent of this Council?

HIS EXCELLENCY—The arrangement, I understand, is for the whole Empire.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the first reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Code of Civil Procedure."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill stated:

Clause 2 authorises a verbal alteration which does not affect the legal meaning. Clause 3 amends section 4 of the Principal Ordinance, which is in the following terms: "In all cases in respect to which no provision is made by this Code, the Rules of Practice for the time being in force in the Supreme Court in England shall be deemed to be in force in the Court, subject to their applicability and with such modifications as the circumstances may require." The principal object of the amendment is to give the Legislative Council a greater measure of control than they have at present over the introduction into the Code (which is legislative patchwork of the English Practice and the old repealed Hongkong Code) of new English rules of procedure. Clause 4 carries out the evident intention of section 36, not affected owing to an error in drafting. Companies registered in Great Britain are foreign so far as Hongkong is concerned and are dealt with by section 37, and companies like the Basel Mission (see Ordinance No. 2 of 1896) are clearly intended to be governed by the procedure under section 36. Clause 5 substitutes procedure by summons for procedure by motion in applications to set aside writs, and thereby saves costs. Clause 6 authorises the deletion of unnecessary words without effecting a change in the law. Clause 7 gives the word "estate" the meaning assigned to it by the Probate Bill, 1911, and by the Stamp Bill, 1911. Clause 8 is necessary because it is not intended that the word "statute" shall include Ordinance. It did so under section 16 of Ordinance No. 8 of 1897 (the old Interpretation Ordinance), which is being repealed by the Interpretation Bill now before the Council. Clause 9 repeals a section which was founded on the old Chancery practice of verifying pleadings by oath and which is obsolete. Clause 10 repeals the third sub-section of section 135, which is contradictory to section 700 and substitutes a useful sub-section. Clause 11 repeals three sections the purport of which is already contained in the Evidence Ordinance, 1899. Clause 12 modifies the language of section 347 so as to bring the law into conformity with the actual practice of the Court, which is a convenient practice. Clause 13 makes a slight amendment in section 349 with a view to checking frivolous applications. Clause 14 repeals a sub-section which is no longer necessary since legal tender was established in the Colony. Clause 15 states clearly what the existing practice is as to orders for "immediate execution," an expression which was left rather vague in the Principal Ordinance. Clause 16 repeals a section which is considered contradictory to section 394 and which is not to be found in the English Practice. Clause 17 is intended to make presence of debtors in custody in Court or Chambers

unnecessary in purely formal cases and to facilitate their discharge in cases where there is no opposition thereto. Clause 18 makes a verbal alteration in accordance with the practice. Section 479 required "the filing of a statement of claim and the service thereof on the Crown Solicitor," which is a self-contradictory requirement. Clause 19 repeals a transitory section of the Code, the effect of which has expired. Clause 20 makes provision for the discharge of sureties, the discharge of the defendant being already provided for. Clause 21 repeals a sub-section the effect of which is spent. Clause 22 repeals a merely declaratory section, which is deemed superfluous. Clause 23 is consequential. Clause 24 adds a proviso to section 624 declaratory of the existing practice both at home and in the Colony. Clause 25 makes a grammatical correction in section 627. Clause 26 repeals a section which has never been, and is never likely to be, acted upon. Clauses 27 and 28 make additions, based on the English practice, to section 42, which is not at present complete, and the latter part of Clause 28 introduces portions of the said practice which the Government has been instructed to introduce by the Secretary of State in the despatch dated the 8th May, 1911.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—I beg to move the second reading. This Bill was drafted in the first instance by the editor who revised the edition. He reached the Code of Civil Procedure in his revision rather sooner than he anticipated owing to the fact that the Merchant Shipping Ordinance is not being dealt with at once. He is running short of type, so he is extremely anxious that the amending Bill, the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, should be passed without undue delay. The Bill accordingly was published in the last Gazette for information. It has also been considered clause by clause by the individual members of the Standing Law Committee, and they have agreed that certain alterations and amendments should be made. These I will move when we reach the Committee stage. I beg to move that the Bill be read a second time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then resolved itself into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill was left in Committee and Council resumed.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS' AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897." In doing so he said:—

The proposed amendments do not, I think, do more than carry out the original intention of the legislature. This section which it is proposed to amend relates to the suppression of disorderly houses. The Superintendent of Police or the Registrar-General lays a complaint before a Magistrate, the Magistrate summons the occupier, and if he finds the complaint substantiated he is authorised to order the occupier to discontinue the use of the house. The amendment is that he is not only authorised to do so, but directed to do so. As regards disobedience to an order, the Magistrate retains the discretion the original Ordinance gave him as to the amount of punishment to be inflicted.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL seconded, and said:—

This Bill only deals with complaints by the police and the Registrar-General. Complaints by the public are not affected by it.

The motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that it had passed through Committee without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1907." In doing so he said:—

As explained in the objects and reasons, it has been considered that the definition of an exempted person under the principal Ordinance is too wide, and it is desirable to cut it down. This Bill cuts it down to a certain extent, but when the Bill reaches Committee I propose to move certain amendments which will cut it down even further.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

The Bill was left in Committee and Council resumed.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL EXTENSION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled, "An Ordinance for the Establishment of a Hospital for the care and treatment of the Chinese patients in the Kowloon Peninsula." In doing so he said:—

This Bill has no objects and reasons attached, because the objects and reasons are stated in the preamble at the beginning, and I do not think it is possible to elaborate on that preamble.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Council then went into Committee to consider the Bill clause by clause.

On resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that it had passed through the Committee stage without amendment, and moved that it be read a third time.

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

## CROWN LANDS RESUMPTION AMENDMENT ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to further amend the Crown Lands Resumption Ordinance, 1900."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Bill was left in Committee, and Council resumed.

THE INTERPRETATION ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved that Council go into Committee on the Bill entitled, "An Ordinance to amend and codify the law as to the Interpretation of Terms and as to Common Forms used in Ordinances."

The Colonial Secretary seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

On Council resuming,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL reported that the Bill had passed through Committee, considerable amendments being made. He proposed to have the Bill printed again and published for general information before moving the third reading at the next meeting.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Council will adjourn until this day week.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:—

ROAD MAINTENANCE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Fifteen thousand Dollars (\$15,000) in aid of the vote Public Works, Recurrent, Communications, Maintenance of Roads and Bridges in City.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of Three thousand eight hundred Dollars (\$3,800) in aid of the vote Sanitary Department, Special Expenditure, for the following two items:—

Additional Lighter, \$2,000

Repairs to same, 1,800

Total, \$3,800

GRADUATES AS TRAVELLERS.

NOVEL BRITISH METHODS IN CHINESE MARKET.

In his report on the trade of Canton in 1910, Mr. Pratt, acting Vice-Consul, states that signs are not wanting that merchants and manufacturers in the United Kingdom have succeeded to a considerable extent in revising their ideas of the exploitation of the China market.

Until comparatively recently they were content to apply to local firms, acting as their agents, and to supply them with elaborate catalogues which, framed for the European market, were practically unintelligible to prospective purchasers in China, and whose only use was to keep the local agent better informed of recent developments at home. What was wanted was an attractive display of samples with brief descriptions in Chinese if necessary, and competent travellers—not necessarily Europeans—to bring such samples insistently to the notice of native dealers. This is being realised, and certain foreign firms are opening showrooms for machinery and the like in important trade centres, while other firms have for some time past sent foreign travellers, accompanied by good interpreters, to various inland marts, and have found their enterprise rewarded.

The use of advertisements, too, is being greatly extended, and few Chinese cities on the main routes do not display an assortment of highly-coloured Chinese posters.

The native newspapers—the number of which, always considerable, is constantly increasing—afford another excellent medium for bringing goods to the notice of native buyers, and they are well patronised by the sellers of foreign wares.

IMPRESSED BY EDUCATION.

A prominent firm is at present making an interesting experiment, the advantages of which it is still too early to estimate, in employing university-trained men, at salaries considerably higher than those heretofore current, to act as agents and travellers. The Oriental is a keen admirer of education, and is quick to discern whether a man is well-educated or not, and it is important that those who come into contact with him should be men that he can respect.

It should, however, be remembered that the standard of living in China is much lower than in European countries, so that a large proportion of articles manufactured in Europe is quite unsaleable here. Until the development of industries in China has reached a stage considerably in advance of the present one the market for machinery must be limited to those machines suited for domestic purposes, or at the best very small factories.

It is useless for manufacturers to look to China for a market for elaborate agricultural machinery, motor cars, labour-saving devices in the spinning and weaving trades, &c., as, in the case of motors, there are practically no roads fit for use, while the machinery is quite out of the reach of the Chinese labourer.

On the other hand, sewing machines, glass, lamps and lampwre, patent medicines, cigarettes, condensed milk, &c., find a ready sale, but must be cheap. It is often found that the superior but dearer British article cannot compete with the cheaper one from the Continent, and still less with the Japanese imitation, the first cost being a more urgent question with the average Chinese than excellence and durability.

Many manufacturers write to various Consuls in China asking to be placed in communication with some firm likely to be willing to act on their behalf for the sale of their goods. It is, however, but too often the case that the manufacturers expect the local merchants to buy a range of samples or a quantity of their goods to put before the native merchants. The local merchant is naturally unwilling to invest his money in what is necessarily speculation, and no business results. Manufacturers in the United Kingdom would find that a little more accommodation on their part when new fields are being opened up would produce results more than proportionately favourable.

BRITISH NAVAL APPOINTMENTS TO THE CHINA FLEET.

Captain C. F. Corbett, M.V.O., has been appointed to the command of the cruiser *Meru* on recommissioning for further service with the China Squadron. Captain Corbett, who succeeds Captain John Nicholas, has spent in the fleet over thirty years, and attained his present rank four years ago. He commanded the cruiser *Riala* after his promotion to captain's rank.

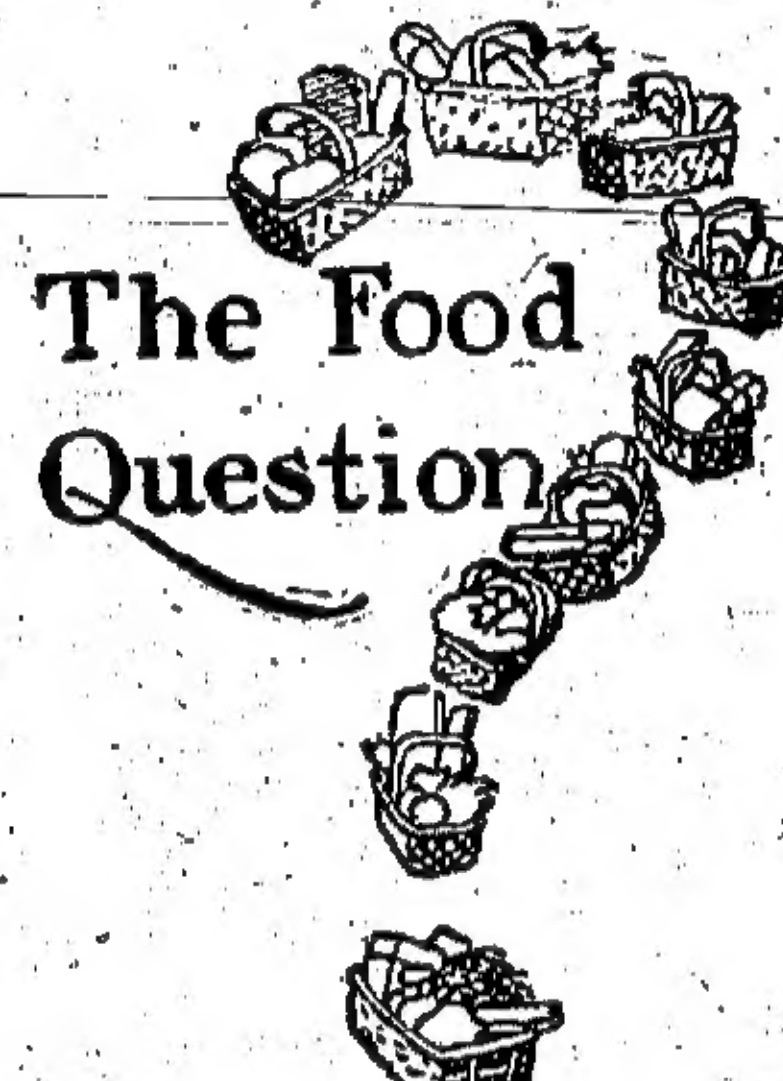
The following appointments have been made at the Admiralty:—Lieut. J. S. Tyndall, to the *Robin*, in command, Hon. Richard O. B. Bridgman, to the *Woodcock*, in command, M. Murray, to the *Nightingale*, in command, H. D. Mervatt, to the *Teal*, in command, E. K. Boddam-Wheeler, to the *Monmouth* to date Aug. 5.

## THE FALL IN CONSOLS.

Most of the reasons put forward by Mr. F. A. Bevan, before Barclay's Bank shareholders, accounting for the drop in Consols are familiar enough, remarks *The Globe* of the 21st ult. In the course of his brief retrospect, the chief cause of all for the heavy depreciation in the National Security was the very simple one, that more interest was wanted nowadays from the investment of money than could be got from holding Consols. After the alteration, and enlargement, of the Trustees' Act, trustees have not invested in the premier security, while the foreigner, who used to hold large amounts of Consols, has continued to realise, and banks and insurance companies and other large financial institutions have also reduced their holdings very largely.

As the position stands, therefore, on one side there were all sellers, and on the other, but one large buyer—the Government broker. In the ordinary course of things the whole of the surplus of the Budget of last year of £5,000,000 sterling would have been devoted to paying off the debt, but half the amount had been diverted to social improvements. The heavy death duties also had a lowering effect on Consols, as when large estates were realised an enormous amount of stock had to be sold to pay the charges. The absence of buying power in the Consols market has been repeatedly pointed out in these notes, and the only hope for an improved price of Consols lay in English working people starting out immediately to imitate their continental neighbours and become a saving people. As a remedy the hope is a very forlorn one for what inducement is there under the Radical Socialist legislation for working men, or for anybody else for that matter, to accumulate money or resources?

## INTIMATIONS



The Food Question

EVERYTHING

OF THE

BEST:—

PROVISIONS,

WINES

AND

SPIRITS.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON, HONGKONG.

Chas. J. Gaupp & Co.

Have Just Received a New Selection of Goods from

MAPPIN & WEBB,

LONDON,

Comprising:—

SILVER CUPS,

PRESENTATION PLATE,

TEA SERVICES,

&c., &c.

PRINCES PLATE,

TABLE WARE,

CUTLERY,

FISH KNIVES and FORKS,

DRESSING CASES with

SILVER FITTINGS,

LEATHER HAND-BAGS,

and WALLETTS,

RAZORS.





## Sozodont

Everyone uses a toothwash or powder.  
Most are not satisfied and try one after another.  
And still the teeth are not as white and hygienically clean as they should be.  
Let them try SOZODONT.  
It does what is wanted and is the most pleasant dentifrice one can use—fragrant, smooth, and antiseptic.  
Ask your dentist to tell you how good "Sozodont" is.  
Sozodont is in three forms—powder, liquid, and paste: each equally effective.  
Try the powder first: it meets the requirements of most people.

83-1

## THE SANITAS BEST DISINFECTANTS.

All Kinds and for All Purposes.  
AS SUPPLIED TO H.M. GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

"SANITAS-OKOL," 20 times the co-efficient of carbolic acid. The ideal disinfectant for use in the Tropics. Highest efficiency and lowest cost. Powerful Lysol-like. Unaffected by organic matter, and miscible with both fresh and salt water.

"SANITAS-BACTOX" (Saponified Cresols of the same (20) guaranteed co-efficiency). Homogeneous, and miscible with fresh water.

"SANITAS-SOLDIS," a cheap but concentrated Coal Tar Disinfectant of the greatest reliability and guaranteed efficiency.

Supplies of the "SANITAS" DISINFECTANTS may be had of

THE MALACCA GENERAL STORES, LTD., Malacca, F.M.S.  
Messrs. PRITCHARD & Co., Penang, S.S.  
THE MEDICAL HALL, Battery Road, Singapore.  
THE SINGAPORE DISPENSARY, 12, Battery Road, Singapore.  
THE BRITISH DISPENSARY, 4, Battery Road, Singapore.  
THE BORNEO Co., Singapore.  
THE DISPENSARY, LTD., 43b, Raffles Place, Singapore.

AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS

## THORNE'S

OLD VAT  
No. 4.

This vat was started by the late Robert Thorne of Greenock and has been sold to No. 4 since 1831

## SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN

HONGKONG, CHINA & MANILA

A. S. WATSON & Co., LTD.

[902]

**SELF CURE NO FICTION!**  
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
is a remarkably short time, after a few days only,  
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vitality.  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vitality.  
**THERAPION No. 3**  
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vitality.  
Either Number 1 or 2 or 3 will cure you.  
The French Medicine Co., Havre, France, London, Eng., 17, New Drury Lane.  
Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on  
Bottle and Box. Beware of cheap imitations.

**\* THERAPION \***  
CURES TO STAY CURED.

## CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOCK

(Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.)

THE VOLUME which consists of 146 Pages, and includes a sketch of the historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kowloon, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. BERNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at home. Well bound in Yellow Cloth with Chinese Emblem in Gold.

PRICE ... .. \$3.50

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## When "Only Middling"

your health is very far from satisfactory. The slightest knowledge of pathological science is sufficient to inform us how precarious is the condition of the person who is "only middling." The power of disease-resistance is practically nil, and an ordinary atmospheric change or dietetic irregularity may lay you up for weeks.

## Take

care therefore that you possess nothing less than vigorous, robust health. Just as nothing succeeds like Success so there is no better guarantee of sustained health than never to let yourself run down. Consequently if you are not feeling up to the mark get yourself into tip-top condition at once, by taking a few doses of

## BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Specially suitable for Females of all ages.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 6d. (6 pills), 1/4 (12 pills) and 2/6 (24 pills).

## CHAPOTEAUT'S MORRHUOL



Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil. Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules. Sold by all chemists.

## LINGGI PLANTATIONS.

### A SUBSTANTIAL BONUS FOR THE SHAREHOLDERS.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Linggi Plantations (Limited) was held last month at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C., to consider a resolution for increasing the capital to £125,000 by the creation of 250,000 additional shares of 2s. each. Sir William Red Treacher (chairman of the company) presided.

Mr. J. G. Hay, the representative of the secretaries (Messrs Guthrie & Co., Limited), read the notice convening the meeting. The Chairman—Ladies and gentlemen,—You have just heard read the resolution for increasing the capital of the company to £125,000, and you will have noticed from our letter of the 17th inst. that it is our intention to issue now only £10,000. We advise you to pass this resolution for the following principal reasons:—The total area of our property is 9,899 acres, of which 5,000 acres are under cultivation by the end of the current year. On the advice of our late general manager, Mr. Malcolm Cumming, who has now joined our board, and after carefully weighing all the circumstances of the position, we confidently advise you that it will be to your best interests to adopt as our policy for the future a further extension of 2,000 acres, to be effected at the rate of 500 acres a year during four years. The total area of our property will thus be 11,899 acres, of which 5,000 acres will be under cultivation by the end of the current year. On the advice of our late general manager, Mr. Malcolm Cumming, who has now joined our board, and after carefully weighing all the circumstances of the position, we confidently advise you that it will be to your best interests to adopt as our policy for the future a further extension of 2,000 acres, to be effected at the rate of 500 acres a year during four years. The total area of our property will thus be 11,899 acres, of which 5,000 acres will be under cultivation by the end of the current year. On the advice of our late general manager, Mr. Malcolm Cumming, who has now joined our board, and after carefully weighing all the circumstances of the position, we confidently advise you that it will be to your best interests to adopt as our policy for the future a further extension of 2,000 acres, to be effected at the rate of 500 acres a year during four years. The total area of our property will thus be 11,899 acres, of which 5,000 acres will be under cultivation by the end of the current year.

Mr. P. H. said he would like to know if the directors proposed to have any portion of the new capital underwritten, because it seemed to him a pity to spend a large sum of money on underwriting. The Chairman said that as far as underwriting was concerned it would not be necessary. The directors from the very beginning had studied the whole question, and with Mr. Cumming's advice and assistance had looked at the matter from every point of view, and as a result now laid their considered view before the meeting. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

THE PROGRESS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.  
THE "IMPERIAL CHAIN OF WIRELESS STATIONS."  
The ordinary general meeting of Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy Company (Limited) was held last month at the Hotel Metropole, London, under the presidency of Commodore G. M. Marconi. The Chairman, in the course of a very lengthy address, said that the Transatlantic service which was opened in April last year continued to work very satisfactorily, particularly in so far as the wireless operation was concerned. He was engaged at the present time in making the necessary arrangements at the Clifden Station for the introduction of their new duplex system, and as soon as these arrangements were completed, he proposed to proceed to Canada similarly to install their Glace Bay Station. When that was done their service would be materially improved, and its capacity at least doubled, with a very small increase of running expenses. A number of important contracts had been entered into, which included the erection of stations in Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, and the Canary Islands. A first agreement was made with the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company for the erection of a coast station at Cece Island for the purpose of maritime communication; which station would be worked on the joint account of the Cable Company and themselves. That was the first of a series of coast stations extending to Hongkong, Singapore, Malta, and Gibraltar, to be erected under similar conditions. These should materially assist their international maritime business. Important negotiations had been carried on with the French Government, which had resulted since in the completion of a working arrangement between the French Government and the affiliated Marconi companies. A Press Agency had been organised upon the high seas enabling them to receive and distribute any news of importance. During the early part of the year under review they submitted to His Majesty's Government a scheme to put all the British Possessions into wireless communication with each other, and applied for a concession for the erection and working of the necessary stations. From that proposal would appear to have developed the Imperial wireless scheme introduced by Sir Joseph Ward at the recent Imperial Conference. They would have preferred to have carried out the scheme as they had themselves proposed. There were, however, reasons, which they were quite able to appreciate, why the Government should prefer to take that scheme in hand themselves under a working arrangement with the company. It was his pleasure to propose the payment of the cumulative 7 per cent. dividend on the Preference Shares to the end of December, 1910, and also to declare an interim dividend upon the Preference Shares for the half-year ended June 30 at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum. He had likewise the great gratification of declaring, for the first time in the history of the company, an interim dividend upon the Ordinary Shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the six months ended June 30 last.

ON SALE.  
A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG FOR DEMAND DRAFTS ON BOMBAY On the Day Preceding the Departure of the English Mail from the Year of the Closing of the Indian Mints to the Free Coinage of Silver FROM 1893 TO 1909; ALSO RATES FOR SOVEREIGNS, GOLD L.A.F., BAR SILVER (From 1900), and other Useful Information. PRICE: \$1 Cash. On Sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, Local Bookellers.

debited to their accounts, and deducted from their wages. But lately this policy has been reversed by the Government, and it is not possible now to recover any sum whatever from the native, which puts him in a very much better position and, it is said, makes him a much happier man; but it falls upon you, the shareholders, in that you have to provide large sums for bringing these people over, which we had not anticipated before. A commission has also to be paid to the head Kanguines and ro-criters. For all these reasons capital must be employed, and although the increase of the capital may temporarily reduce your dividends, it is obvious that by increasing your planted area your dividends in future must be greatly enhanced. (A voice—"No.") Now, gentlemen, to carry out these large schemes it is essential that you should provide us with further capital, and I think the plan for raising it indicated by our chairman is the best that can be followed. It seems the simplest and the best. It is also to be remembered that it is very essential that with large rubber areas such as we possess we should have reserve areas in the event of our not being able to continue tapping trees quite so frequently as we had thought. We shall have these reserves of rubber on which we can fall back, and by them we shall be able at least to keep your dividends steady. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. Mr. P. H. and Mr. G. F. Evans expressed themselves as being opposed to the issue of fresh capital.

Mr. P. H. said he would like to know if the directors proposed to have any portion of the new capital underwritten, because it seemed to him a pity to spend a large sum of money on underwriting. The Chairman said that as far as underwriting was concerned it would not be necessary. The directors from the very beginning had studied the whole question, and with Mr. Cumming's advice and assistance had looked at the matter from every point of view, and as a result now laid their considered view before the meeting. The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried by a large majority.

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Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered. Composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-foods, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the hemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most marked manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health, and start growing again. Sanatogen's powers in overcoming malaria are produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the tropics, as well as by hundreds of laymen. MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE. Among medical men, Dr. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugur, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly recommend to Sanatogen wherever I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a restorative of life is to people out in the Tropics who have the awful heat to fight against."

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.  
July 11th—Himalaya, Hyson, Moyne, Otago, Aleia, Vorwarts. 14th—Braemar, Kinloch, Myrmidon, Peshawar, Sardinia. 18th—Banglow, Nile, Prinz Ludwig, Welsh Prince. 21st—Idoneus, Kamo Maru, Polymeston. 25th—Idoneus, Larier. 28th—Sardinia, Indra, Rheinfels. August 1st—Antiochia, Bengawan, Paduan, Ceylon, Duera Castle. 4th—Agamemnon, Ahi Maru, Atentur, Austria, Caladonia, Dunblane, St. Patrick. 8th—Suevia. 11th—Ping Suey, Slavonia, Thebes, Tranquebar. Delayed through ill-tidings, Vandalia. 15th—Schiller, Benedicte, Rubia, Palma. ARRIVALS AT HOME. August 15th—Hitachi Maru, Mackgon, Sthonia, York.

## SPECIAL BARGAINS

TO CLEAR FOR

## NEW STOCK

	SELLING PRICE	FORMER PRICE
AUTO-RACHALS	\$1,100	\$1,500
AUTO-MANUAL	\$800	\$1,000
RACHALS	\$550	\$800
BRINSMEAD	\$500	\$775
WERNER	\$495	\$600
KRUSS	\$400	\$625
WERNER	\$395	\$575
CHALLEN	\$385	\$525
SCHIEDMAYER	\$350	\$400

## ROBINSONS.

1734

### THE CURSE OF MALARIA.

HOW IT MAY BE REMOVED.  
"With the banishment of Malaria a new era will dawn in history."  
These words, which cast a lurid glow on the importance of the disease directly responsible for more invaliding and death than any other cause in China, were spoken, a short time ago, by a distinguished man. Before that can be achieved, however, untold millions of lives will have been sacrificed to the ravages of that pernicious microbe, which plays such havoc with the red blood corpuscles, destroying them, and disorganising their hemoglobin, while producing poisons which rack the limbs with pain, reduce physical and mental strength to a very low level, and set up changes which may lead to the disease of many more important organs.

Malaria is, however, too well known to every resident in the tropics to make it necessary to paint a picture of the suffering it induces. What is necessary in the public interest is to point out clearly, simply, and directly how the disastrous effects of the disease in all their varied manifestations may be overcome, how the patient may recover his full health, strength, and vitality, and be protected against further attacks. After quinine has done its work, the need is urgent for a reconstituent and revitalising preparation to restore the quality of the blood and conquer the general malnutrition of the body which is the inevitable result of the destruction of its vital particles.

THE CURSE REMOVED.  
Nothing, it has been proved times without number, has so potent an influence for good as Sanatogen, which is universally recognised as the greatest reconstituent preparation and most revitalising tonic-food science has yet discovered. Composed of glycerophosphate of sodium, the active principle of the nervous system, chemically combined with casein, the albuminous or body-building element of pure milk, Sanatogen is the most easily digested of all tonic-foods, and immediately begins to nourish the muscles as well as the nervous system, which finds in the preparation the supply of its vital phosphorus in exactly the form in which it can be most easily made use of. In addition, it increases the number and quality of the red corpuscles to an amazing extent. It frequently increases them by half a million per cubic centimetre in a fortnight, putting up the hemoglobin at the rate of two per cent. per week.

Children are likewise profoundly affected by Malaria, which retards their growth in a most marked manner. When, however, they take Sanatogen, they rapidly regain their lost weight, recover their health, and start growing again. Sanatogen's powers in overcoming malaria are produced by Malaria have been attested by a large number of doctors throughout the tropics, as well as by hundreds of laymen.

MEDICAL AND LAY EVIDENCE. Among medical men, Dr. H. W. Hart, Hapur Remount Depot, Babugur, United Provinces, India, writes: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery and other exhausting diseases. I have used it regularly in my practice for the past two years, and in no single instance have I been disappointed with the results. I can honestly recommend to Sanatogen wherever I go. You will readily understand what a boon such a restorative of life is to people out in the Tropics who have the awful heat to fight against."

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.  
July 11th—Himalaya, Hyson, Moyne, Otago, Aleia, Vorwarts. 14th—Braemar, Kinloch, Myrmidon, Peshawar, Sardinia. 18th—Banglow, Nile, Prinz Ludwig, Welsh Prince. 21st—Idoneus, Kamo Maru, Polymeston. 25th—Idoneus, Larier. 28th—Sardinia, Indra, Rheinfels. August 1st—Antiochia, Bengawan, Paduan, Ceylon, Duera Castle. 4th—Agamemnon, Ahi Maru, Atentur, Austria, Caladonia, Dunblane, St. Patrick. 8th—Suevia. 11th—Ping Suey, Slavonia, Thebes, Tranquebar. Delayed through ill-tidings, Vandalia. 15th—Schiller, Benedicte, Rubia, Palma. ARRIVALS AT HOME. August 15th—Hitachi Maru, Mackgon, Sthonia, York.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.  
July 11th—Himalaya, Hyson, Moyne, Otago, Aleia, Vorwarts. 14th—Braemar, Kinloch, Myrmidon, Peshawar, Sardinia. 18th—Banglow, Nile, Prinz Ludwig, Welsh Prince. 21st—Idoneus, Kamo Maru, Polymeston. 25th—Idoneus, Larier. 28th—Sardinia, Indra, Rheinfels. August 1st—Antiochia, Bengawan, Paduan, Ceylon, Duera Castle. 4th—Agamemnon, Ahi Maru, Atentur, Austria, Caladonia, Dunblane, St. Patrick. 8th—Suevia. 11th—Ping Suey, Slavonia, Thebes, Tranquebar. Delayed through ill-tidings, Vandalia. 15th—Schiller, Benedicte, Rubia, Palma. ARRIVALS AT HOME. August 15th—Hitachi Maru, Mackgon, Sthonia, York.



## NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG: LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

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Mr. & Mrs. W. Hieken, Capt. R. Innes.  
Mr. W. H. Birchbrough, Dr. & Mrs. B. Lewis.  
Mr. J. V. Buchanan, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
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Mr. H. Grothe, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
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Capt. T. P. Hall, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
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Miss Leprie, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. F. B. Lorch, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. McElroy, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.

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Mr. A. B. Bagelson and family, Mr. & Mrs. Mirne.  
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Mr. A. B. Crow, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. & Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. & Mrs. Evans, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. Karl Fisher, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. P. V. Forber, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
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Mr. H. Geisler, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. H. Hente, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. C. H. Henson, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. P. H. Hinton, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. B. James, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. H. Jensen, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Dr. F. T. Keyt, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.

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Comdr. F. Acton, R.N., Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
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Mr. H. Adam, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. E. Arndt, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. & Mrs. Aucott, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. B. Bennett, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. & Mrs. B. W. Brown, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
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Mr. J. Graham, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Harvey, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Dr. H. H. Henson, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. H. Hoffman, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. & Mrs. J. P. Laid not and children, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Logan, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.  
Mr. J. F. Macgregor, Mr. & Mrs. J. J. McDonald.















**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL**

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA Capt. H. Powell	Noon, 19th Aug.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON AND ANTWERP	NORRE Capt. G. Phillips	About 23rd Aug.	Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	SOOTRA Capt. G. J. Caldwell	About 6th Sept.	Freight only
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, SUNDAY and YOKOHAMA.	DELTA Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	About 24th Aug. Daylight	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	ASSAYE Capt. G. W. Cookman R.N.R.	About 31st Aug. 14th Sept.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS- DAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN" On 18th Aug., 4 P.M.
AMOI, NINGPO and CHINKIANG	"HONGCHOW" On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI" On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SAMARANG and SOERABAYA	"HUNAN" On 21st Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIPOK" On 22nd Aug., 4 P.M.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG" On 24th Aug., 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHEYAN" On 24th Aug., 4 P.M.
WEIHAUW and TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW" On 25th Aug., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU"

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING." Saloon accommodation. Amplest; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, etc. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIPOK" is situated on Deck, etc.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. NB—Passengers must embark before midnight on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Load Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Woosung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$45.....RETURN \$75.

For Freight or Passage apply to: BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS. [10]

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.**

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"TIENGANG"	Saturday, 19th Aug., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 22nd Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 26th Aug., 2 P.M.
TIENTSIN via TUNGTAU	"CHEONGSHIN"	Sunday, 27th Aug., 8 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, POOKSANG	"NAMSANG"	Thursday, 31st Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Friday, 1st Sept., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN,

(OCCUPYING 24 DAYS).

The Steamers "KUSANG" and "NAMSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Tsingtau, Wshaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Katsi, Iahed, Datsi, Simporia, Twaosukan, Jesselton and Teluk.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

For Freight or Passage, apply to: JARDINE, MATHIESON &amp; Co., Ltd., GENERAL MANAGERS. [15]

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE**

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFFAHRTS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMeward.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. SILESIA	22nd Aug.
FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:	S.S. BRISGAVIA	25th Aug.
FOR HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG:	S.S. AMBRIA	1st Sept.
FOR MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. ALESIA	15th Sept.
FOR ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG:	S.S. PREUSSEN	22nd Sept.
FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:	S.S. RHEINFELDS	29th Sept.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1911.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI AND FOOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Roach	FRIDAY, 18th Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. J. W. Evans	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 1 P.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. G. Passmore	FRIDAY, 25th Aug., at 1 P.M.

\* The S.S. "Haiching" will not call at Swatow.

During the Month of August, RETURN TICKETS available for Three Months will be issued at a Reduction of 20 per cent. on the usual Rate to Foochow. Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS, LARRAIK &amp; Co., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**IMPERIAL JAPANESE  
TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY

**THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE.**

The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON MARU" (CAPT. W. E. FILMER),

Will be despatched from Hongkong on the 18th August Next, at Noon, via Shanghai and Nagasaki to KOBE, where Passengers and Cargo will be transhipped to the new and approved triple screw turbine steamer,

"SHINYO MARU" (CAPT. H. S. SMITH),

The latest addition to the Trans-Pacific Service, and sister ship of the

S.S. "TENYO MARU" AND "CHIYO MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience - including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck - all staterooms are outside rooms.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with the NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO AT MANZANILLO.)

The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS:

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	Tons	DATE OF SAILING.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

THE S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and COBONEL, on TUESDAY, 22nd August, at Noon.

FARES FROM HONGKONG

To LONDON	£71.00.
and Return 6 Months	£120.00.
To VALPARAISO	Yen 570.00.

Through Tickets to all Principal Points in U.S.A., Canada and Europe.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to Officials of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services and Missionaries.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, AGENT,

King's Building (Opposite Blake Pier).

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**EST ASIATIQUE FRANCAIS**

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, AGENTS.

MAIL SERVICE TO AND FROM

**TONKIN**

in 53 hours.

S.S. "SI-KIANG," Capt. E. de Catalano.

(1ST AND 2ND CLASSES) will leave Hongkong for

KWANG CHOW WANG and HAIPHONG.

on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Aug., 1911, at 9 A.M.

For Passages and Freight, apply to

P. THOMAS, M.M. Co.'s AGENT.

2

**OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

**TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.**

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route, from the Pacific Coast to Chicago). Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal ports in Mexico Central and South America.

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept., at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU"	6,182	TUESDAY, 3rd Oct., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug., at 11 A.M.
VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"MEXICO MARU"	6,064	SATURDAY, 16th Sept., at 11 A.M.
	"CANADA MARU"	6,064	TUESDAY, 17th Oct., at 11 A.M.

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage. Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

**HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE**

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, and AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 20th Aug., at 10 A.M.
ANPING VIA SWATOW and AMOI	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug., at 10 A.M.

During the month of August, Return Tickets to Foochow available Three Months will be issued at the Special Rate of:—

1ST CLASS \$45.50 2ND CLASS \$29.90.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Buildings

S. HIROL, MANAGER

772-778]

**U.S. MAIL LINE.****PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.**

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
* SIBERIA	18,000	SATURDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	FRIDAY, 8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	SATURDAY, 28th Oct., at 1 P.M.
* SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 1 P.M.
* MANCHURIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 25th Nov., at 1 P.M.
* MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 16th Dec., at 1 P.M.
* KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 12th Jan., at 1 P.M.

\* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy. THE P.M. S.S. "SIBERIA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, 26th August, at 1 P.M.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. 0d. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted, upon Application, To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, to European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. &amp; M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Offices of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

**INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.**CHINA.....10,200 Tons.....FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.  
PERSIA.....9,000 Tons.....FRIDAY, 20th Oct., at 1 P.M.

THE S.S. "CHINA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at 1 P.M.

On the Fine MAIL Steamers, CHINA and PERSIA, FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports, £13.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York " " £25.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, King's Building (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. WALTON, AGENT.

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**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA**

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, via SINGAPORE, PHNANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORTSAID	HIRANO MARU Capt. H. Fraser	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.
	TANGO MARU Capt. K. Kawara	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., at Daylight.
	KAMO MARU Capt. F. L. Sommer	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Sept., at Daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU Capt. B. Kon	7,000	SATURDAY, 9th Sept., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE, via KOBELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	SINABA MARU Capt. S. Tominaga	7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	STAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 10th Oct., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	BOMBAY MARU Capt. J. Tanaka	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Noon.
	AKI MARU Capt. K. Honima	7,000	THURSDAY, 31st Aug., at 11 A.M.
	TOSA MARU Capt. Tozawa	7,000	TUESDAY, 22nd Aug.

\* Omitting Keelung and Shimizu. \* Calling at Djibouti. \* Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. \* Carrier Deck Passengers. \* Cargo only.

**CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES**

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st &amp; 2nd CLASS) AVAILABLE FOR 3 MONTHS.

Yokohama Return. Kobe Return. Moji Return. Nagasaki Return.

1ST CLASS	2ND	Yokohama Return	Kobe Return	Moji Return	Nagasaki Return
\$120	\$80	\$110	\$70	\$100	\$60
					\$90
					\$50

With Option of rail between Steamers' Calling Ports in Japan.

Further Information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

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**THOS. COOK & SON.**

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP &amp; FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, &amp;c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VUEUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD. YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET.

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## TEPLITZ WATER

NOW IN STOCK

\$18 PER CASE OF 100 PINTS.

FREE DELIVERY TO ANY HOUSE IN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**GUSTAV FEILER,****NETZSCHKAU i. VGTL,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**WORSTED GOODS, WOOLLEN****and UNION CASHMERES.**

Sole Representative for Hongkong and China:

**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**

HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

**Hoehl** Extra Dry

goat american

Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China

**Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.**

Hongkong, 18th August, 1911.

1670-22

## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The *Devenha*, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
Shanghai ... ..	Welsh Prince ...	Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Hongay ... ..	Daggy ...	Friday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Haitan ...	Friday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo) ... ..	Sui Tai ...	Friday, 18th, 1.15 P.M.
Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Dunedin, Perth and Fremantle ... ..	Taiyuan ...	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow and Haiphong ... ..	Carl Diederichsen ...	Friday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Delagoa Bay, Durban, Algoa Bay, Mossel Bay and Cape Town ... ..	Baron Ardross ...	Saturday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel Mail will be closed to-day, at 5 P.M.	Devenha ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Sandakan ... ..	Mansang ...	Saturday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya ... ..	Tyukun ...	Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Meji and Kobe ... ..	Tyukun ...	Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo) ... ..	Yuenang ...	Saturday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta ... ..	Sui Tai ...	Saturday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy, Ningpo and Chinkiang ... ..	Aratou Apoor ...	Saturday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Shanghai ... ..	Hongchow ...	Saturday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui ... ..	Daiji Maru ...	Sunday, 20th, 6.00 P.M.
Samarang and Sourabaya ... ..	Hunan ...	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Meji, Cebu and Iloilo ... ..	Bubi ...	Monday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Keelung, Shanghai, Meji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Tacoma ... ..	Panama Maru ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Meji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique, Valparaiso and Coronel Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle ... ..	Kiyo Maru ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai ... ..	St. Albans ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Kwongyung ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo ... ..	Kaiyong ...	Tuesday, 22nd, 3.00 P.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTORIN (Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Hoihow and Haiphong ... ..	Sungkiang ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai ... ..	Cheng ...	Wednesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ... ..	Hanching ...	Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Weihow and Tientsin ... ..	Huihow ...	Friday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE		
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo) ... ..	Loongyung ...	Saturday, 26th, 1.00 P.M.
Tientsin and Tientsin ... ..	Chengyung ...	Saturday, 26th, 5.00 P.M.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON	August 17th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
ON PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	22 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	22 1/2
ON GERMANY	
On demand	18 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	45 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	45 1/2
ON BOMBAY	
Telegraphic Transfer	13 1/2
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
ON CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	13 1/2
Bank, on demand	13 1/2
ON SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	75 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA	
On demand	37 1/2
ON MANILA	
On demand	75 1/2
ON SINGAPORE	
On demand	107 1/2
ON HAIKONG	
On demand	14 1/2
ON SAIGON	
On demand	84 1/2
ON BANGKOK	
On demand	84 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.15
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$58.10
BANK SILVER, per oz.	24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese ... 20 cents piece	\$7.29 discount.
Chinese ... 10 " "	\$7.63 " "
Hongkong ... 20 " "	\$7.18 " "
Hongkong ... 10 " "	\$7.54 " "

## SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, AUGUST 17th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK CORPORATION	120,000	\$125	all	\$910
China Banking Corporation, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$27 10/
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$9 1/2, sales
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$1.40, buyers
COTTON MILLS.				
Two Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 80.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$5
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 45.
Leong-Kung-Mow C. Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 61.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	all	\$22, buyers
DOCK AND WHARF.				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$5, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 50
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 90
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$3.90
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$2.40
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50 1/2	all	\$116, x div.
Manila Metropolitan Hotel Limited	8,000	\$25	all	\$72 1/2, x div.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$11
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$180, sellers
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$18
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$210, sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$124, sal. & bu.
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	all	\$25, 105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$350
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	Tls. 168
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	all	\$815, sales
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$215, @ Ex 73.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$97, buyers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$50	all	\$7, buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 30
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$44
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	20,000	\$1	all	\$2
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$1.10, sales
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$140, buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$26 1/2, buyers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	50,000	\$50	all	\$19
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$15	all	\$28 1/2, buyers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$25	all	\$66 (Ldn. \$5-17.6)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	78 1/2, sellers
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$12 1/2, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$25
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$6 1/2
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$4, sales
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$2, sal. & bu.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$6, sales
Weissmann, Limited	3,000	\$10	all	\$15, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900	\$10	all	\$4
Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$300.
	50,000	\$10	all	\$63, buyers

Para Rubber in London	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Loans.				
Chinese Imperial 1886	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

## SANITARY WASHABLE DISTEMPER.

(ASK FOR COLOUR CARD AND SAMPLES.)

NEW STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

ITS ADVANTAGES ARE NUMEROUS.

IT IS A STRONG DISINFECTANT.

WALLS CAN BE WASHED.

IT IS EASY TO APPLY.

IN FACT.

FOR THE FAR EAST.

HALL'S DISTEMPER

Is an actual necessity as well as a

BENEFIT OF THE HOUSE.

SOLE AGENTS.

**WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.**

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, AGENTS AND IMPORTERS.

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**Bouton Rouge****and Felucca**

A LUXURY TO THE MAN OF TASTE

IN 50's &amp; 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



## THE NESTLÉ &amp; ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.

CHAM (SWITZERLAND) AND LONDON.

Another Famous Product on the above Company is its

**Milkmaid**

BRAND

**Milk**

STERILIZED NATURAL MILK.

A trial of which will satisfy you of its

EXCELLENCE.

PRICE:

20 Cents Per Tin.

\$2.50 Per Doz. Tins.

\$9.00 Per Case of 4 Dps. Tins.

ON SALE AT:

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Kwan Yee, Queen's Road Central.

CHEONG YEE, Queen's Road Central.

MAN YUEN, Queen's Road East.

NAM HING LOONG, Queen's Road Central.

NUTTALL STORES, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, 11, Caine Road.

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D.C.L. GINS.

KING GEORGE IV WHISKY

CLUB SCOTCH WHISKY

MARTELL'S BRANDY

CIGARS

H. PRICE &amp; CO. LTD.

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HONG KONG

CIGARETTES

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS

WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE

PORTS AND SHERRIES

CLARETS AND LOCKS

DRAUGHT ALES &amp; STOUTS

CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN

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TO-DAY

9.15 P.M.—The New Show at Causeway Bay.

TO-MORROW

Noon—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall.

3.30 P.M.—Fourth Meeting of Hongkong Gymkhana Club at Happy Valley.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Monday, 21st August—Auction of Crown Land at May Road, by Public Works Dept., 3 P.M.

Saturday, 2nd Sept.—Grand Promenade Charity Concert on the Volunteer Parade Ground, 9.15 P.M.

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the departure of the English Mails; also Table of the Yearly Approximate Averages for 36 years

FROM 1874 TO 1909.

Price \$2 Cash. On sale at the "DAILY PRESS" Office, or Local Booksellers

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